

Editorials

The Industrial
Home School

On Friday, June 29, there took place in Hanover County the second annual commencement of the youngest of the state-supported institutions—the Industrial Home School for Wayward Colored Girls, located near Peake's Turnout, Va. This school receives thirty cents per capita per day from the state for its support, and is now paying fine dividends in sending back to their communities young women trained and ready for honest service.

A goodly number of Richmond and Hanover friends of the school, both white and colored, came to wonder at the constructive work being done by the colored officers and the forty-three colored girls, formerly known as incorrigibles. Rev. William Byrd Lee, Jr., rector of St. Paul's Church, Hanover, opened the out-door exercises with prayer, and after a ringing pledge of loyalty to the flag, the girls gave verbal and practical demonstration of the cooking and serving of a wholesome dinner, the proper methods of washing dishes, bed-making, laundering, sewing, gardening, and canning.

With the help of the Negro Boys' Reformatory Band, the audience and girls made the hills reverberate with the hearty strains of the Star Spangled Banner. At the close of the exercises the honor girls were given silver knives and forks by the women of First Baptist Church (colored) of South Richmond.

More adequate support of the school by the white people of Virginia would mean the saving of hundreds of so-called bad girls, now in jails, to lives of usefulness and service; the real solution of many of our domestic problems; and the strengthening of the hands of the few forward-looking people, like Mrs. Barrett, the Superintendent, and the Board of Managers, composed of Mrs. Henry Lane Schmelz, President, Hampton, Va., Mrs. Beverly B. Munford, Richmond, Capt. Jno. L. Roper, Norfolk, Rev. W. Russell Bowie, Richmond, Mrs. Frank Darling, Hampton, Miss Mary Haw, Hanover, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Rev. W. H. Stokes, Richmond, Mrs. W. S. McNeil, Richmond, and Mr. Frank Darling, Treasurer, Hampton.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS

JULY 28, 1917

THE NEGRO YOUTH AND HIS BETTERMENT.

To the Editor The Birmingham News:

Since the negro race is an integral part of the South, and he is about us on every side, we would do well, I believe, to take more than just a passing interest in their life and what their life means in relation to our own for the future years that will surely find the black man more and more a commanding part of our Southern life.

Six years ago I began the study of the negroes of our city, led to them through the interest I have always felt for those boys who had fewest friends; therefore my first interest in them was for their boys.

After a close survey, I find now that nothing is being done for the negro boy—that nothing stands between him and the courts. It matters not what the offense, or crime—whether great or small—he immediately faces the courts.

Scanning the social service rendered others, we find that the white boy early in life finds friends

at the Neighborhood House, while his parents go out to work; he finds friends at the Boys' Club; then the Boy Scout organization; and finally he has a home in the Y. M. C. A. The white girl has as much done for her; the negro girl enjoys some of these blessings. All these helps along the road of life stand between the individual and the courts. But the negro boy has not even a resting place between him and the courts. From the time he is about eight years old he is out on his own responsibility.

With these facts to face, do you wonder at the many boys and young men of the negro race filling the reform schools, jails, mines, penitentiaries, and chaingangs? I have visited the jails, mines, and penitentiaries of our State many times. A look into the great number of young negro men's faces shows ignorance, lack of opportunity, and lack of help and encouragement. In many instances they are punished for petty offenses.

If there was a home founded for negro boys who work, a great and everlasting good would without doubt come to them. Through this home an employment bureau could be established. Bathrooms could be equipped—for there is no place in the city where a negro boy can go to buy a bath. A reading room, supplied with good books, magazines and papers, could be maintained for his leisure hours. Also there could be wholesome games for recreation.

In addition to these features, meals might be served at small cost, so that boys from ten to twenty-one years of age, when hungry and cold, would have a place where they could eat in comfort.

Such a home, under the care of a good man and woman, would do much character building, proving a great help in juvenile work, for I am sure the juvenile judge is often puzzled to know what is the best thing to do, knowing the home condition and life of a friendless boy. At present, the only place with a shadow of help for him is the reform school.

I'm sure the congested condition of the places of punishment would not be so great, and the boy would be given a chance to be at home, and not have the sting of court, jail, or other hand of the law upon him. He would see life clearer, and it would awaken a new feeling and a stronger hope in his heart; and as he grows older, and takes upon himself responsibilities, he would be more loyal to wife and children, if he had some substantial help.

The negro is our friend; he would like to stay here, because he knows this as home. He is not without friends among the better class of white people of the South, who wish to help make his life here more pleasant and more encouraging, realizing that he is a man of God's own making.

During my entire study of this subject, I find "social equality" is the farthest from their desires. "Social equality" is a "bugaboo," really born in the minds of racial haters. Negroes yearn for chances to learn and to really know. They have made wonderful progress. We are taught to love our neighbor as ourself. Color has nothing to do with the command. Domination only serves for a time. After all, justice, kindness and love, fixed at all times with practical judgment, are the chief principles to build anything that is lasting with human beings. Negroes are loyal, faithful, unselfish, energetic and talented, and will succeed under almost any circumstances. Such has been done, and is proven to those who will take the time carefully, with unprejudiced minds, to investigate the past and present.

I wish to ask, for the sake of our negro neighbor and friend, help for their boys.

MRS. F. NELSON ANDREWS.

2331 Orange Ave., Birmingham.

AN APPEAL FOR WAYWARD GIRLS

The State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, through Mrs. Josephine M. Norcum, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, is making an appeal through the columns of the Journal and Guide

for funds with which to make of the common school branches the Girls' Industrial Home. This worthy institution is for the State Federation and provides of correction for wayward colored girls of whom have been received and sent on a useful career through the protective influences and training afforded them at the Industrial Home School at Peaks. The state gives the institution a small appropriation toward the subsistence of the inmates. This is supplemented by donations from white friends, colored churches, organizations and individuals and by produce grown on the farm, the girls doing most of the work. The State Federation of Women's Clubs raised last year the money to employ a teacher of the common school branches for the girls and is making this appeal in order that the work may be continued.

It is apparent to all that the fundamental step in correcting and reforming the character of a wayward girl is to give her more knowledge. This can only be accomplished through education of the head and heart as well as of the hand. A charitably inclined public is called upon to aid the women of Virginia in making the training of these girls all that it should be. It is earnestly hoped that the state will eventually grasp the significance of the work that is being done in this institution and provide for it in larger measure. Until that hope is realized it is the Christian duty of all Virginians to support the efforts that are being made by the Women's Federation in behalf of the wayward girls of the state.

NEGRO TEACHERS ARE RE-ELECTED BY BOARD FOR REFORM SCHOOL

Credit For Success of Institution Given Superintendent Sims

At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Alabama Reform School for juvenile negro law breakers, held Thursday, the same negro teachers who now hold office were re-elected, and routine business connected with the department was transacted.

The board of trustees is composed of Governor Henderson, State Superintendent of Education Feagin, M. B. Houghton, S. C. Sassenheimer, Judge W. H. Thomas, Dr. L. L. Gaston, Dr. A. F. Owen, Cornelia Bowen and Lillian Dunbar.

Much credit for the successful manner in which the school was conducted during the year is given to A. Sims, the negro superintendent, who, it is stated, has been untiring in furthering the welfare of the institution and its inmates.

The charts show that of the forty-six cases investigated during the month of June the greatest number of delinquents were from the ages of 9 to 12. Forty-six per cent of the crime was traced to illegitimacy. Six per cent were mentally deficient, fifty-six backward and thirty-eight normal. Causes of delinquency among negro children showed eighty-one per cent the fault

HI
EMERGING FROM
of Juvenile Court.

A campaign for a greater amount of usefulness of the Juvenile Court among the negroes will be begun the first Sunday in August by Frank Callen, negro probation officer.

Callen plans systematic work among the churches and clubs where he will appear for lectures, showing charts illustrating the percentage of juvenile delinquency among the children of his race, and spreading broadcast the information of the work which he has done since coming here two months ago.

learn the essentials of honesty and reliability, it would be unreasonable and exceptional if these unfortunate little human souls manifested a healthy and righteous growth,—it would be unnatural.

The county is here trying to supply that opportunity, trying to give the tender shoot the chance to grow by transplanting it into more favorable soil,—and the county is going to succeed. It will get large returns for its investment.

In addition to the above excellent equipment the county officials have placed in charge at the farm a superintendent, Mr. S. P. Brazel, who seems to have the temperament and human insight which a man in that capacity should possess. He seems to have been particularly well selected; he is splendidly qualified. Mrs. Moore, the matron, in her capacity has wrought wonders there. Her wide experience in re-claim and social work has asserted itself in an entirely new atmosphere from what formerly obtained at the farm. The place no longer smacks of the prison, but resembles the great training school which it is intended to be. In Mrs. Moore, one sees what the dynamic influence of one real, broad-visioned personality may be. Her plan of direct contact and individual treatment of the problems and cases there has already borne good fruit.

The whole plant,—the ensemble, makes up a worthy and far reaching influence, attacking the problems of a great city and county at the root, and this people, white and black may well be proud of it.

Surely, one good example is more eloquent—and more helpful—than precept piled upon precept.

May we all look forward to the day, perhaps near at hand, when alongside of and under the same kind guidance and jurisdiction, there will be a similar provision for the hundreds of wayward girls of the race in this city, and which constitute, if possible, an even more serious problem.

We are hopeful.

**Country Farm
Greatly Improved**

**NEW BUILDING DEDICATED
WITH FITTING CEREMONY**

Juvenile Farm Well Equipped—Bacon Hall Opened Thursday

On Thursday, June 14th, the new buildings at the Juvenile Farm, including Bacon Hall, were opened with appropriate ceremonies. The dedication ceremonies were held in Bacon Hall, named for County Commissioner, Oliver T. Bacon, and a large and representative company of people, white and colored, was present. Among those present were a score of colored ministers, a half dozen physicians, several ladies, the officers and workers of the farm, Superintendent Brazell and Judge C. N. Fiedelsohn. James G. Lemon, representing the Urban League, presided.

Judge C. N. Fiedelsohn, delivering the principal address, outlined briefly the purposes of the county commissioners in the work of the farm. It was not to take the nature of a prison at all, he said, but was to be looked on as a place of opportunity—a place where boys would have a chance to grow into industrious, law-abiding men. He outlined the so-called Honor system, under which boys may so conduct themselves that in due time the boys may win their discharges from the farm. A record of deportment and honor roll will be kept, and every two months, such boys as prove themselves worthy, will be dismissed. Twelve promising boys were dismissed at the dedication exercises.

Bacon Hall is large, well designed and arranged, and admirably situated for the purpose of school room and recreation centre. It will accommodate about two hundred boys at school and at play. In an anti-room, a system of shower baths, sanitary toilets and lavatories are installed. In several smaller rooms, en suite, adjoining the matron, Mrs. Moore, will have stock-room, sewing room, hospital and medicine closet. Large screened porches surround the west and south sides of the building. Conveniences for adequate lighting and heating are arranged.

The lumber from which the splendid building is constructed was all cut from the county lands on which the plant is located, under the able and efficient direction of Supt. Brazell, and shows the splendid resourcefulness and enterprise of that good man. He seems to be the right man in this important place.

The excellent services and ability of

Mrs. Moore are best evidenced by the marked changes which have taken place at the farm in two short years. Then, the place was one of hopeless chaos—now, it is one of brilliant outlook—it represents opportunity in the fullest sense of the word. The place has been fittingly characterized "Opportunity."

Many ministers and laymen have rendered splendid assistance to those in charge at the farm, among these being Miss Zachery, Revs. Redd, Cash, Doughtry, Dr. Harris, Mrs. G. S. Williams and others.

The place is the very acme of cleanliness and orderliness of arrangement. The gardens are full and abundant in their growth and production, and everything savors of cheer and prosperity. There are now nearly one hundred boys at the farm at present. They recited and sang patriotic airs at the dedicatory exercises.

The county commissioners, Supt. Brazell and Mrs. Moore came in for highest praises at the exercises for their splendid achievements at the farm.

In an informal way, many of the leading business men and ministers of the city addressed the boys, encouraging them to make use of their excellent opportunities to make of themselves good citizens for the community.

**TEACHER NEEDED FOR
WAYWARD GIRLS**
State Federation of Women's Clubs Asks Funds For Worthy Cause.

The public is asked to give a donation to the maintenance of a teacher for the Home for Wayward Girls, at Peake, Va., of which school, Mrs. Harris Barnett, is principal. These girls are given a home and the teacher is provided for by contributions from the public through the Women of the state. Mrs. J. M. Norcum, of Hampton Institute, is chairman of the Committee, and Mrs. P. B. Young is Secretary-Treasurer. Any contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged through the columns of The Journal and Guide, of Norfolk or the Newport News Star. Make checks payable to the Girls' Home Teacher Fund. Any sum may be remitted to

Mrs. P. B. Young, Box 25 Ballentine state. Mrs. J. M. Norcum, of Hampton Institute, Va.

The committee begs to acknowledge the following donations: Rev. E. H. Hunter, Portsmouth, \$1.00; Dr. W. T. Lovette, Norfolk, \$1.00; Rev. A. A. Graham, Phoebus, \$1.00.

VIRGINIAN PILOT
NORFOLK, VA.

The Need Of A Reformatory For Colored Girls

Portsmouth, Va., March 2, 1917.
Editor Virginian-Pilot,

Sir—I wish to call the public's attention to the undertaking of the Colored Women's Federation of the State to furnish Virginia with a Home Training School for Colored Wayward Girls. The federation has purchased land and buildings at a cost of \$12,000, about one-half of which remains to be paid. The State pays thirty cents a day for each girl committed, which is insufficient for the maintenance of a girl under the conditions which will insure her return to society as a useful member, so the commitment of a girl to the school entails an increased expenditure to the Women's Federation in the way of toilet and other articles indispensable to a carefully reared girl.

One can appreciate the necessity of a reformatory when a survey is made of our streets at night, and the number of girls between thirteen and fifteen years found there taken into consideration. These girls are being lost to respectable society because it is impossible for the reformatory at Peake to take care of them. There is a need for the enlargement of the present buildings and an increase of necessary equipment. Conditions among colored wayward girls cannot be improved until the reformatory is made adequate to meet the demands upon it, which the Women's Federation hopes to do after the lifting of the \$6,000 outstanding. Funds coming afterwards can be used to increase the school's capacity for a larger number of girls.

W. H. JENNINGS,
Colored Probation Officer.

Juvenile Delinquency - 1917

THE FIRST COLORED WOMAN "POLICEMAN"

(Special to The New York Age)
LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 17.—In the person of Mrs. Georgia A. Robinson, Los Angeles boasts of having the first "Colored Policewoman" in the country. Mrs. Robinson is assigned to duty with the Juvenile Bureau, and has proven herself to be a good angel to the delinquent children of this city.

Her ability as a linguist, speaking fluently German, French, Spanish and English, enables her to reach all classes of the city's population, and she has little trouble in winning the confidence of the children and their parents.

Mrs. Robinson's success as a police officer has won for her the commendation of the city officials and it is not at all improbable that there will be other colored women appointed to fill similar positions in this and other cities.

21 NEGRO CHILDREN ARE THE DEFENDANTS IN JUVENILE COURT

Twenty-one negro children, all being new cases except two, were haled into the juvenile court Saturday morning by Lillian Dungee, the negro probation officer.

Among them was one case of non-support, in which Judge Teasley ordered Elbert Smith to pay \$1 weekly for the support of his 3-year-old child, who will be transferred from its mother's care to the custody of its grandmother.

Judge Teasley severely reprimanded a negro boy employed by a drug store for speeding his bicycle and notified him that if he were caught speeding again he would be committed to the reformatory.

Newsboys are Warned.

Three newsboys, recently found stealing papers from a local newspaper, were put on probation and given a sound lecture by Judge Teasley.

The probation officers announced that two negro girls, who have been in her charge some time, would be sent to an institution at Carthage, Ohio, during Saturday. One of the girls is from Montgomery while the other came to this city from Selma. Both have been held at the jail for several days pending arrangements to get them away.

The probation officer is desirous of obtaining employment for Lewis Baden, a negro, 14 years old, who seems to be worthy. He was brought to Montgomery by an unidentified man and has been trying to earn his living shining shoes at police headquarters. The probation officer believes that he is trying to brace up and is anxious to get him a job.

No New White Cases.

No new white cases were brought

in the juvenile court Saturday. Judge Teasley heard reports on several of the delinquents who have been before him for some time.

Although the court has taken no action as yet in the matter, Mrs. Laura Stern, probation officer, is following up the case of Lewis Ogletree and another white boy, 14 years old, who were arrested by the police during the past week for the alleged theft of about \$50 worth of plumbing fixtures from a vacant house at No. 542 South Court Street.

Ogletree's age seems to be variable. When he was brought into juvenile court some time ago he said he was 16 years old and the court therefore could take no jurisdiction, because he was over the age limit. However, now he claims to be only 15 years old and if this be true he can be handled by the juvenile court.

Ogletree and his companion both reside in Chisholm, the latter's father having removed to this city only a short time ago.

POST DISPATCH

St. Louis, Mo.

WHAT NEW MOTHERS' PENSION LAW PROVIDES

Eleven bills, prepared and recommended by the Missouri Children's Code Commission, appointed by the Governor to revise and codify laws relating to children, were passed at the closing sessions of the Legislature. The enactments, now ready for the signature of Gov. Gardner, represent about one-third of the program recommended by the commission, most important among them being the measures providing a State-wide juvenile court law, a State-wide mothers' pension act, an act making the adoption of children a proceeding in juvenile court, and a measure providing legal means for the treatment of incorrigible minors over the juvenile court age.

The State-wide mothers' pension law does not apply to St. Louis and Kansas City, these cities having previously, by special enactments, been given power to provide pensions to mothers and caretakers of children in their homes. Approximately \$47,000 is provided annually in St. Louis for the care of children in this way. It is distributed by the Board of Children's Guardians.

Mothers' Pension Act.

Under the provisions of the State-wide act, mothers, where there are dependents, are to be given sufficient to rear the child or children properly. It shall not be more than \$20 a month when the mother has only one child under the age of 16, and not less than \$8 per month for each additional child under 16; provided, that in no case shall a larger allowance than \$40 a month be made. The

new mothers' pension act operates in counties with less than 250,000 inhabitants. The previous law operates in counties and cities with inhabitants above that figure.

Under provisions of the act providing treatment of incorrigibles above the Juvenile Court age, 17 years, power is given the court to exercise supervision between the ages of 17 and 21 years. Under the old law it was within the power of incorrigibles over 17 to proceed against their parents for support without proper obedience, and in many cases it was found there was no remedy.

Requirements of Laws.

Other measures passed require County Clerks to report all blind and deaf children to State institutions; provide for establishment of a State detention home for dependent children; for striking out of laws relating to apprenticeship and of the minimum age limit for admission of children to State Schools for blind and deaf.

The new laws place jurisdiction for commitments to the Industrial Home for Negro Girls and the guardianship of abandoned children in the juvenile courts of the State. All the child laws, under the acts, are placed on a constitutional basis, and the circuit courts are empowered to appoint referees to hear cases, so that early dispositions can be had without waiting long periods for courts to get about the circuits.

NEGRO BOYS NEED WORK IMMEDIATELY

There were no white delinquent boys or girls before Judge Teasley in the Juvenile Court yesterday morning, but Lillian Dungee brought eight negro boys in to court for trivial offenses, and the cases were quickly disposed of.

Two of the negro boys aroused the sympathy of the probation officer and she desires very much to obtain work for them, or perhaps a home. Their names are Willie Earl Evans and English Buford. The former is thirteen years old and came here from a village near Salma. The latter is fourteen years old and lives in Mobile.

"These boys want to work and I am sure that they would make good if somebody would give them work. There is no place for them to go and the county must take care of them until I find work for them," said the colored probation officer.

"I have quite a number of deserving negro boys in my charge who need shoes, clothing and second hand books in order that they may be started to school. If any one can help me I would be glad to hear from them."

DALLAS TEX EVE JOURNAL

SHOULD KILL THIS BILL.

It might be well to provide for the training of delinquent negro boys separate from the same class of white boys, but not in the way contemplated by the bill which now is receiving the attention of the Legislature, for the measure is reactionary. It provides that said school shall be established on the Ferguson State (Prison) Farm

in Madison County and that it shall be under the control and direction of the Board of Prison Commissioners.

Ten years ago, after long study of the subject, the Legislature of this State reached the conclusion that it was wrong to deal with juvenile offenders as criminals. Accordingly, they took the State Reformatory at Gatesville away from the control of the Prison Commissioners and converted it into a school, controlled by school men.

The Buchanan bill leaves the institution at Gatesville to be conducted as a school exclusively for white boys, under the control of educators as at present; but it provides that the negro boys shall be taken away from Gatesville and dealt with at a so-called school to be located on one of the State's prison farms, under the control of the State Prison Commissioners. It recites that the said school for negro boys shall be operated under the law governing the training school at Gatesville in so far as this law is applicable.

Anyone who is familiar with the history of such matters must believe that if the Buchanan bill shall pass there will be a part of the penitentiary system set aside for negro boys, and that there will be no such thing as a training school for negro delinquents. Indeed, the bill does not contemplate that the negro delinquent juveniles shall remain constantly at the so-called school, for it provides that ground on the Shaw prison farm and the State prison farm in Brazoria County also shall be set aside for these boys. This means that the negro boys are to be sent "from pillar to post," although it is obvious that this sort of "training" would do them no good.

The bill ought to be killed. The negro boys, with the white boys, were separated from the penitentiary system, and they ought not to be put back under it.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
JULY 21, 1917

RESCUE HOME FOR NEGRO GIRLS URGED BY GOOD SHEPHERDS

Annual Session of Negro Order Comes to Close—Judge Murphy Indorses Proposed Home

"If we are to have great women, we must do more for the girls. They else to do besides sit on the porch reading novels and gossiping. They must be taught that going to picture shows and the dance and keeping late hours will lead to wreck and ruin."

With these and similar words, Mrs. S. L. Duncan, national grand secretary of the United Order of Good Shepherds, made a strong plea for a rescue home for wayward negro girls in this state at the Sixth Avenue Baptist church in the final meeting of the twelfth annual session which has been in convention here during the week.

That the Good Shepherds would establish such a home if encouraged by the state was brought out by the next speaker, Judge S. W. Murphy of the juvenile court of Jefferson county. He told of a recent conference he had held with G. W. Chandler, supreme president of the Good Shepherds' organization, and expressed the belief that an institution for colored girls would soon be established. Fifty per cent of the children to come to the juvenile court come from broken homes, said Judge Murphy, either where the father was dead or had deserted the wife, and that it was often the result of lack of environment and training.

Both Bishop N. C. Cleaves, Bishop J. W. Alstork and Dr. A. F. Owens, leaders in the organization, approved the proposition. The supreme fountain came to a close with the meeting last night.

CENTRAL CITY UNION

Secretary of New York Big Brother Movement Appointed Parole Officer.

Charles C. Allison, Jr., secretary of the Colored Big Brothers, with offices in the rooms of the National Urban League, 2303 Seventh avenue, was appointed an officer for the New York city parole commission, Friday, June 15, as a result of a competitive civil service examination in which 574 men participated. He was placed eighth on the list.

Mr. Allison will continue temporarily as secretary of the Colored Big Brothers, pending the appointment of his successor. He was a delegate to the recent conference of the American Big Brother and Big Sister movement held at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. Allison's promotion is a recognition of the services and splendid ability of a most worthy young man. Both Mr. Allison and the National Urban League are to be congratulated. The appointment of Mr. Allison as a parole officer ought to be a strong encouragement to other young men to fit themselves for useful service along similar lines.

BOYS AT MT. MEIGS REFORM SCHOOL NOW FARM DEVELOPERS

One of the most striking and substantial examples of "Feeding Ourselves" in Alabama can be seen at the Alabama Reform School for negro boys at Mt. Meigs in Montgomery county.

There are 304 boys in the school and there are 460 acres under cultivation, making considerably more than an acre to each boy. There are 200 acres in corn and there are peas in all the corn. Besides, there are another 150 acres in peas alone. Then, with 20 acres in sweet potatoes, between 35 and 40 acres in peanuts, 3 acres in tomatoes and 5 acres in beans there are foods and feeds to run all the year, and with some to sell as well.

A surprising fact is that 25 acres are planted in rice, the upland variety that does not need so much water as the rice planted in the swamp lands of the Arkansas and Louisiana. From the rice field the school expects to get about 30,000 pounds.

Rice Mill in Operation.

There is a little rice mill, run by an engine, and this mill hulls and polishes the rice. So from the mill come rice bran for feeding and polished rice for table use. The rice bran was fed last year, and will be fed again this year in the place of cottonseed meal.

The peanuts likewise will be handled right on the place this year. They will be pressed for oil and ground for butter, both being used in the kitchen and on the tables of the school.

A. Simms, the energetic superintendent of the school, is right proud of what his boys are doing; not so much for the things themselves but what the work is accomplishing for the boys.

"These boys," he said, "are not really bad except in occasional instances. It is just that their energies have been misdirected. Energy that has been turned to useless or harmful pursuits is here directed into the most useful pursuits. And pretty soon the boy is doing good work with just as much energy and interest as he formerly showed in doing things he should not have done."

"It is very encouraging how quickly they take up work and how soon they become interested in it. And as soon as they become interested they begin to do good work."

Busy on Blackberries.

Last year these boys put up 3,500 cans of corn and blackberries. As soon as blackberries get ripe the boys go out into the fields and pick them for winter use. Thus they obtain a tempting food with no cost but the effort of picking and putting up the berries in the cannery. The boys do all their own canning and put up peas, beans, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, okra and other vegetables as well as fruits, pickles and berries.

They have a model dairy of concrete and milk good Jerseys and Holsteins. There is a pure-bred Jersey bull and a pure-bred Holstein sire on the place. The boys are now digging a dipping vat which they will wall up with concrete themselves. Several of the concrete buildings on the place the boys have built even to putting on

the roofs.

Likewise they helped build a large concrete swimming pool and all of them learn to swim. These boys make their own clothes and cook their own meals. They are wagon builders and learn the use and repair of various farming implements and machinery.

The principle is that when they come out of the school they will not only be first class farmers and home makers but will love farming and the making of good homes. The aim of Superintendent Simms with each boy is to develop an all-round, high-class, steady working farmer and in so doing develop a man who will be of value to his community, whether he works for wages, on shares or on a piece of land of his own.

Will Build a Silo.

Preparations are now under way for the building of a concrete silo at the dairy barn. Into this silo will be part of the corn that is now looking good on the 200-acre field.

The farm work on the place is in charge of Dave Sprott and this year it is going ahead on a more extensive scale than in any previous year. Expectations are especially bright for a big corn crop to offset last year's loss of corn from the summer floods. A good crop of peaches too is looked for. The maturer trees are heavily loaded. There are about 1,700 peach and pecan trees on the farm.

**RICHMOND VA VIRGINIAN
NOVEMBER 16, 1917**

WILL DISCUSS SOCIAL WORK FOR NEGRO GIRLS

The National Protective League for Negro Girls, incorporated, will open its annual convention in Richmond today at the Armstrong High school. Delegates will be present from Illinois, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia, North Carolina and New Jersey.

Mrs. W. T. B. Williams will report on work done for negro girls at Hampton institute and Theresa J. Diamond, probation officer at Fredericksburg, will report on her work at that place. Tomorrow the delegates will visit the colored soldiers at Camp Lee.

On Sunday, under the auspices of the association, a mass-meeting will be held at 3:30 P. M. at Sharon Baptist church, especially for negro girls and their parents. Miss Katherine H. Hawes, president of the Richmond Y. W. C. A. will speak on "A Girl's Patriotism" and J. H. McGew, Y. M. C. A. secretary stationed at Camp Lee, will give an address.



MRS. GEORGIA A. ROBINSON

Colored Policewoman of Los Angeles, Cal.—"Good Angel" to the children.

Negro Boys Will Be Sent to State Farm

Houston Observer

Austin, Texas, Oct. 9.—Members of the penitentiary commission Tuesday had a conference with Governor Hobby relative to the removal from the State training school at Gatesville of approximately 400 Negro boys from that institution to the Ferguson State farm in Madison County. The last session of the legislature passed a law providing for the establishment of a State training school for Negro boys on this farm, and placed the operation of the school under the supervision of the prison commission. The law also provided that the transfer shall be made not later than January 1, 1918, but the commission will transfer these Negro boys as early as possible.

STIN TEXAS STATESMAN
JANUARY 21, 1918.

Training School for Negro Boys

Establishment of a state training school for negro boys on the Ferguson State Farm in Madison County, is now an assured fact, both branches of the Legislature having passed the bill by Senator Buchanan of Bell, providing for the creation of the institution. The measure carries an appropriation of \$25,000 to carry its provisions into effect. The bill provides that all delinquent negro boys not older than 17 years shall be placed in this school and that not later than Jan. 1, 1918, all negro boys now confined in the State Training School for Juveniles at Gatesville shall be transferred to the Ferguson State Farm. The management of the school is placed with the board of prison commissioners and they shall have the same powers as is vested in the board of managers of the institution at Gatesville. There are about 210 negro boys now confined in the Gatesville school and the transferring of these boys to the Ferguson Farm will greatly relieve the congestion at Gatesville. At the same time segregate the whites from the negroes.

**CHICAGO TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 20, 1917**

GIRLS IN RESORTS.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your article, "State's Attorney Obtains Warrants for Negro Resorts," the impression is given that the warrants had been obtained against the keepers of eleven disorderly places in the Second ward because of the testimony of a white girl who had been a frequenter of the resorts. We would all like to feel sure that these warrants were given not merely because white girls mingled freely with Negroes, but because it is possible for any girl to be entertained in them.

These conditions that are complained of have been notorious in this district ever since the red light district has been closed. Complaints have been made both to the Juvenile court and the officers but little has been done heretofore, but we sincerely hope it is not because the complaints have been made by colored instead of white juveniles. It leaves an unpleasant taste in the mouth to feel that this interest is only because of the color of the skin rather than the offense against the juveniles.

We sincerely hope and believe that no such impression was intended by the world's greatest newspaper. We also hope that we can count on the influence of your journal to stamp out all these vile places so that the morals of all juveniles, white and black, will be safeguarded. Only in this way can the morals of the entire city be protected.

IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT,
President Negro Fellowship League.

TRAIN COLORED GIRLS

Splendid Work at Industrial Home Produces Wonderful Results

Commencement exercises for the students in the Industrial Home for Wayward Colored Girls have been held at the institution, at Peaks, Hanover county. It has been in existence for a few years only and has worked wonders. Many of the inmates were considered incorrigible, and were committed as such. The change made in them is remarkable. They now know how to live, how to cook, their deportment is good, they sweep, sew, dust, make beds, engage in canning and know how to work gardens. When the directors and officers reached the place the girls gave demonstrations of their efficiency in the household arts—cooking, serving a meal, cleaning house, washing dishes, making beds and the like.

This school was established by the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and is doing practical work of real value. The girls were neatly dressed, were tidy and quick and polite, showing the effects of careful and useful training. Silver knives and forks were presented by the First Colored Baptist Church of South Richmond to the girls who had made the best records for the year. Many of the best-known social workers of Virginia are identified with the operation of this school, among them being:

Mrs. Henry Lane Schmelz, president, Hampton; Mrs. Beverly B. Munford, Richmond; Captain John L. Roper, Norfolk; Rev. W. Russell Bowie, Richmond; Mrs. Frank Darling, Hampton; Miss Mary Haw, Hanover; Mrs. W. S. McNeil, Richmond; Frank Darling, treasurer, Hampton; the Rev. W. H. Stokes and Maggie L. Walker, of Richmond, are also on the board of managers.

The increase in delinquency cases of colored girls during recent months caused Miss Orfa Jean Shonts, juvenile court referee, to call a meeting of colored people in the Hall of Records Tuesday evening to enlist their aid in dealing with the question. Several colored pastors were present and promised their co-operation. Mrs. Georgie Robinson, colored policewoman, spoke of the difficulties encountered since there is no

TO PROTECT YOUNG COLORED GIRLS

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place in any of the private institutions of correction for colored girls. The question will be taken up in the colored churches and an other meeting will be held Monday evening.